Government of Saskatchewan

Annual Report 1990-91

Saskatchewan Indian and Metis Affairs Secretariat

Minister
The Honourable Robert W. Mitchell, Q.C.

Saskatchewan
Indian and Metis Affairs
Secretariat

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Letters of Transmittal

The Honourable Sylvia O. Fedoruk, O.C. S.O.M.
Lieutenant Governor
Province of Saskatchewan

May it Please Your Honour:

I respectfully submit the Annual Report of the Indian and Metis Affairs Secretariat for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1991.

Robert W. Mitchell, Q.C.
Minister responsible for
Indian and Metis Affairs

The Honourable Robert W. Mitchell, Q.C.
Minister responsible for
Indian and Metis Affairs
Regina, Saskatchewan

Dear Sir:

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Indian and Metis Affairs Secretariat for the year ending March 31, 1991.

Respectfully submitted.

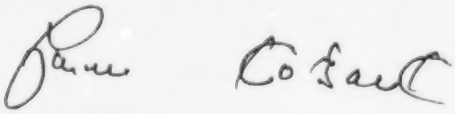
Lorne Koback
Indian and Metis Affairs Secretariat

Secretary's Introduction

The Indian and Metis Affairs Secretariat has effectively met the many distinct challenges and complexities in the area of Aboriginal affairs. As a central agency we have responded to the evolving needs of Indian and Metis peoples with flexibility, sensitivity, balance and innovation. Our relationships with provincial departments are based on the spirit of cooperation, coordination and partnership.

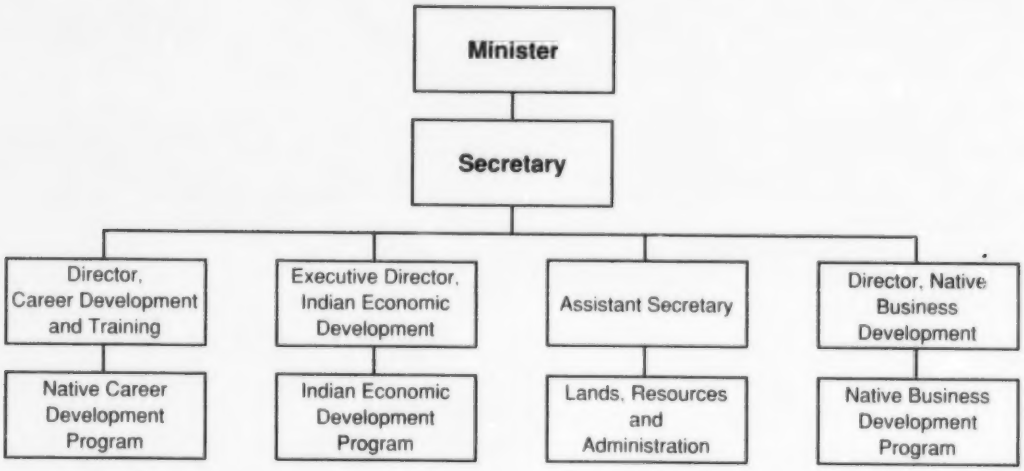
Through policy coordination, the delivery of economic and business development grant programs, direct participation in land entitlement negotiations, emphasis on training and career development, and special projects, the Secretariat was able to address the priority issues and make an important contribution.

The Secretariat's mandate and organization will continue to adjust to the changing priorities, particularly as Indian and Metis issues take on even greater prominence, nationally and provincially. Our vision is one of leadership, partnership and service to Indian and Metis peoples. This vision will serve as the foundation for our initiatives and our success in the future.



Lorne Koback
Secretary

Indian and Metis Affairs Secretariat
Organization Chart
March 31, 1991



Lands, Resources and Administration

Lands

The Indian and Metis Affairs Secretariat has the lead responsibility for:

- negotiating outstanding treaty land entitlements; and
- provincial involvement, where required, in specific claims.

Saskatchewan Indian bands, excepting four Sioux bands, entered into treaties 4,5,6,8 and 10 with the federal Crown. These treaties provided that bands should receive certain quantities of land based on their populations. Some Saskatchewan bands did not receive the amount of land promised in the treaties. These bands have an outstanding treaty land entitlement that the federal government is responsible for providing.

Under the *Natural Resources Transfer Agreement, 1930*, Saskatchewan agreed to provide unoccupied Crown land to meet federal treaty land entitlement obligations. The province, by policy, has agreed to transfer occupied Crown land to reserve status upon the successful negotiation of provincial and third party interests.

In May 1990, the Office of the Treaty Commissioner released a report which included recommendations on settling treaty land entitlements in the province. Two of the key recommendations were:

- that an equity quantum of land based on a percentage of bands' current populations be used to determine the quantum of land owing; and
- that governments provide funding to bands for private and Crown land purchase.

The Governments of Saskatchewan and Canada and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations agreed these key recommendations could be used as a basis of discussions aimed at reaching a framework agreement. On January 16, 1991, the chief negotiators for the three parties signed a Protocol Agreement and began a full schedule of negotiations on a number of complex issues. While no agreement was concluded by March 31, 1991, substantive progress was made towards a framework agreement to deal in a full and final manner with the treaty land entitlements of the 27 Saskatchewan entitlement bands.

The Secretariat was also active in negotiations on a number of partial entitlement selections. Provincial and federal Orders-in-Council were passed to transfer the Jarvis Lake selection of the Flying Dust Band. All that remains is the signing of the settlement agreement. Provincial Cabinet on June 12, 1990 approved in principle the transfer of the Deschambault Forestry Parcels A and C selection of the Peter Ballantyne Band. Negotiations also proceeded to an advanced stage with the Ochapowace Band on the transfer of the former Agricultural Research Station property near Regina.

The Indian and Metis Affairs Secretariat worked with the Island Lake Band and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada on the return of 10,560 acres of land which had been surrendered without proper authority in 1916. Early in 1991, agreements were reached with the third party interests which would be affected by the return of this land to reserve status.

Resources

The Secretariat assists the Department of Parks and Renewable Resources in developing policies and programs affecting aboriginal peoples. In a study of wildlife legislation and jurisdiction the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations identified a number of pilot co-management projects. One such pilot project involves the renegotiation of the Sipanok lease agreement. Discussions continued with the Red Earth and Shoal Lake Bands on a expanded role for the two bands in fur and renewable resource management in the area under lease. Substantial agreement was reached on a co-management agreement by the end of the 1990-91 fiscal year.

The Secretariat also deals with issues related to the aim of self-government. Discussions were held at the tribal council level on a possible preparatory process for negotiations under the federal community self-government program.

Administration and Budget Management

Administration and support services within the Secretariat are provided by the Lands, Resources and Administration Branch, with assistance from the Support Services Branch of the Department of Human Resources, Labour and Employment. This assistance includes the provision of financial management systems and other special technical services which are provided more cost effectively by the larger department. Overall budget control and co-ordination rests with the Secretariat.

Indian Economic Development Program

This program assists Status Indian people at the community level to become more economically self-sufficient. Grants are provided as "seed money" to establish or expand viable Indian businesses.

The objectives of the program are to:

- create permanent and meaningful jobs for Status Indian people; and
- enable Status Indian people to become more economically self-sufficient through participation in viable business ventures.

Administration of the Program

The Secretariat has administrative and fiscal responsibility for the Indian Economic Development Program.

Applications to the program for financial support are based on:

- viability of the project;
- potential for employment creation; and
- need for financial assistance.

Grants can be made to Status Indian individuals, Indian bands, or Tribal Councils and Indian economic development institutions.

While the program is aimed primarily at business development at the reserve level, Status Indian projects in urban centres are also funded.

Role of the Federal Government

The provincial program complements federal economic development and job creation initiatives. The provincial program serves as a catalyst, and leveraged $3.7 million during the 1990-91 fiscal year from the federal government.

Types of Projects

During the 1990-91 fiscal year, 192 applications were received under the program, with 79 grants disbursed, for a total of $1,248,924 and the creation of 184 full and part-time jobs.

The projects funded vary in size and scope. Status Indian people are contributing to the Saskatchewan economy through their participation in such diverse areas as the manufacturing, retail, agriculture, construction, and service sectors.

Breakdown by Economic Sector

Sector	# of Projects	Funding	%
Accommodation	4	125,000	10
Agriculture	5	68,500	5
Construction	10	212,850	17
Manufacturing	7	107,825	9
Retail Trade	20	263,979	21
Services	3	25,000	2
Other Services	8	95,170	8
Transportation	6	65,200	5
Wholesale Trade	2	16,500	1
Research & Development	8	219,500	18
Other	6	49,400	4
Total	79	$1,248,924	100

Core Funding Support to Womens' Organizations

The Saskatchewan Treaty Indian Women's Council (STIWC), formed in 1973, is the provincial umbrella organization for Treaty Indian women. The Secretariat provided the STIWC with core funding which enabled Council to liaise with agencies on matters of mutual concern.

The Secretariat also provided funding support to The Aboriginal Women's Council of Saskatchewan (AWCS). The AWCS organized 25 years ago and is the provincial umbrella organization for women of Aboriginal ancestry, regardless of status. The AWCS sits on committees and boards locally, provincially and nationally and is on the Board of the Native Women's Association of Canada.

Native Business Development Program

The Native Business Development Program was first implemented in the 1988-89 fiscal year. The program recognizes and builds on two fundamental characteristics of Saskatchewan's economic and social environment:

- The tremendous potential for small business and resource development as a source of economic activity; and,
- the great strengths and potential of the expanding Native human resource.

The Native Business Development Program provides opportunities to combine and build on these strengths to create Native-owned businesses. These enterprises impact positively on the economic opportunities of Saskatchewan's Native people and the province as a whole. Aimed at the grass-roots level, the program supports individuals who wish to be on the leading edge of future development of Saskatchewan's economy.

The program provides financial support to Native peoples in achieving economic self-sufficiency through the creation and expansion of viable businesses. The long-term objective is to assist Native peoples to generate wealth and create meaningful employment. In 1990-91, 382 business inquiries were received, resulting in 52 projects being funded by the program for a total of $532,885. A breakdown of program funding by economic sector is as follows:

Project Funding 1990-91

Sector	# of Projects	Funding	%
Agriculture	4	21,500	4
Logging	2	20,000	4
Manufacturing	2	18,485	3
Construction	7	43,000	8
Retail	13	106,000	20
Transportation	6	49,000	9
Wholesale	1	10,000	2
Real Estate	1	30,000	6
Business Service	1	5,000	1
Other Services	5	28,900	5
Accommodation	3	21,000	4
Health & Social	1	8,000	2
Food Services	1	10,000	2
Other	5	162,000	30
Total	52	532,885	100

Special Agricultural and Rural Development Agreement

This 1987 agreement between Saskatchewan and Canada lapsed on March 31, 1989.

Special Agricultural and Rural Development Agreement (SARDA) will continue to provide financial assistance to previously approved projects until June, 1992.

Administration of the Program

The Secretariat has overall responsibility on behalf of the province for delivering the Special ARDA program to Metis and Non-Status Indians. Program delivery to Status Indians is the responsibility of the federal Departments of Indian and Northern Affairs, Canada Employment and Immigration, and Regional Industrial Expansion.

Project Funding in 1990-91

# of Projects	Funding
32	$ 40,850

Native Career Development Program

The Native Career Development Program (NCDP) serves Saskatchewan employers who are committed to hiring Aboriginal employees and Aboriginal individuals who are seeking long-term employment and career development.

Program services include:

- recruitment and referral;
- screening and interviewing;
- training development and delivery;
- financial and support services;
- employment equity counselling;
- cultural awareness training; and
- career counselling.

The program's training consultants work with employers to identify jobs with career potential.

An orientation and selection process which involves the employer, the prospective employee and program resource people matches available people to available jobs. The employer makes the final selection.

Training packages ensure a direct connection between job requirements and trainee potential. The program ensures that training packages are practical, detailed and straightforward so that employers and trainees understand the training plans. Training packages are also designed to provide individualized tutoring as required.

Prepared jointly, the training package can include formal training, on-the-job training and/or individual tutoring. The progress of each trainee is also monitored.

When the trainee has acquired the knowledge and skills identified in the training plan, he/she becomes a full-time permanent employee of the company.

The program's flexible approach to the variety of employer training requirements is one of the factors which sets the NCDP apart from other available training options. In addition, program staff assist employers in recruiting prospective trainees and in providing counselling or other special assistance to trainees to ensure the "training-to-employment" plans are successfully completed.

Program Performance

Jobs	1990-91
Jobs under Contract (Training)	526
Direct Placement (No Training)	120
Total	646
Number of Contracts	159